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REPORTS ON PROGRESS MADE
IN CHINESE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Production at the T'ai-yuan Machine-Tool Factory has been increased by the patriotic production campaign. Production for the factory as a whole was 27 percent above the goal, and the amount of rejected goods was reduced, thus saving many hundreds of man-days of labor.

As a result of the emulation campaign, quotas were met or surpassed by 180 government-owned enterprises, including railroads, cotton mills, and cement plants.

Commerce and industry in Peiping made strides in 1950, with flour milling up 8 percent, cotton cloth 63.1 percent, and stocking production 25 percent.

A concerted drive to reduce coal consumption in electric power plants has brought results. Coal consumption per kilowatt has been reduced to 0.927 kilograms at Ta-yeh, 0.964 at Wu-ch'ang, 1.107 at another plant, 0.989 at Hsia-she, 1.033 at Ch'ang-sha, 0.936 at Hsiang-mei, and 0.71 at Canton, all in Central and South China. The national record was set by the T'ang-shan plant, which used only 0.561 kilograms.

T'AI-YUAN FACTORY TOFS QUOTA -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 21 Dec 50

Since the opening of the emulation campaign, in all ten units of the T'ai-yuan Machine Tool Factory, the workers of the 77 production teams have shown excellent enthusiasm, and in November they achieved a fine record. Eight of the producing units completed their entire month's quotas, but two wire departments failed to meet their quotas. The average total production for the whole factory was 27 percent above the quantity production quota, and the quality was also raised.

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ELECTRICITY PLANTS REDUCE COSTS -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 23 Dec 50

In 1950, in all the government-run electricity plants of Central and South China, great efforts have been made by the employees to reduce coal consumption and other costs, and fine results have been achieved. At the O-nan (1) [numbers refer to appended characters] Electric Power Company's Ta-yeh (2) Plant, after new machinery was installed, the workers all concentrated on the technical problems involved in reducing coal consumption, and the following reduction was attained:

In January, coal consumption was 1.37 kilograms per kilowatt of electricity produced (the Central government's standard is 1.37 kilograms). At present, this figure has been reduced to 0.927 kilogram, and it is estimated that the figure for the year may be 0.85 kilogram. This plant's furnaces use locally produced fuel, which is approximately half as expensive as bituminous coal, and the costs of electricity are therefore low, compared to the national average. At the company's Wu-ch'ang plant, as a result of intensive research into coal consumption by each team every day, consumption was reduced from an average of 1.077 kilograms per kilowatt before July 1950 to 1.017, and after the patriotic production campaign began, this figure was further reduced to 0.964 kilograms.

At the Li-chi (3) Road plant of the Chi-chi (4) Water and Electric Power Company, after an economizing campaign was begun last year, by February 1950 coal consumption was reduced from 2.0 kilograms to 1.8 kilograms per kilowatt of electricity produced. By June, this figure had been reduced to below the Central government's standard of 1.37, and in October, the over-all average coal consumption was 1.107 kilograms per kilowatt, a reduction of 30 [sic] percent since January.

In 1949, the lowest average monthly figure for coal consumption at the Hsia-she (5) Electric Company was 1.55 kilograms per kilowatt and for this year up to September it was 1.16 kilograms. In October, with the opening of the economy drive, the consumption was reduced to 0.989 kilograms.

At the Ch'ang-sha Electric Company, the average coal consumption for March 1950 was 1.323 kilograms. In October, this figure was reduced to 1.033, 6 percent under the Central government's standard.

At the Hsiang-mei (6) Electric Company, coal consumption has been reduced to 0.936 kilograms, a reduction of 35 percent since February.

At the Canton Electric Company, the coal-consumption figure was 0.96 kilograms per kilowatt in February. This figure was reduced to 0.82 kilograms, a reduction of 15 percent, and it is estimated that it can be further reduced to 0.79 in the first quarter of 1951, and to a minimum of 0.71 for the whole year. This plant has the lowest average coal consumption per kilowatt of electricity produced for all South China, and is surpassed in Northern China only by the T'ang-shan Electric Company's achievements.

T'ANG-SHAN ELECTRIC COMPANY SETS RECORD -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 Dec 50

The T'ang-shan Electric Company had the lowest average coal consumption for the whole electric industry, setting a new record in the patriotic production campaign. The average coal consumption in this plant in November 1950 was 0.561 kilograms per kilowatt, approaching the standard of 0.56 which is average in the Soviet Union. This figure represents a gradual reduction from the KMT average of 0.711 kilograms per kilowatt, and is .019 kilogram below the target of 0.58 kilograms per kilowatt set by the electrical industry conference called by the Ministry of Fuel Industries in February 1950.

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The equivalent of 403 man-days of reject goods in October was reduced to 222 man-days in November. The casting department surpassed its previously set quota by 40 percent, and the coke-roasting section of the steel plant has exceeded the wartime requirements, while the plan for quality of master molds was attained by over 95 percent. The iron and rivet sections completed their November quotas, and in addition, the iron sections produced 15 extra counting machines, five sorting machines, and four large drill presses, altogether a saving of 539 man-days, while the rivet section produced 15 extra rivet-counting machines, a saving of 300 man-days.

GIVES RESULTS OF NATION-WIDE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 2 Mar 51

From mid-October to the end of December 1950 in the whole country there were 2,065 publicly and privately owned factories and mines which initiated the patriotic production campaign. In six provinces, four cities, and the railroad system, the number of workmen who participated in this campaign totaled 1,662,396 of which 715,492 were in the Northeast. Seventy percent of all railroad workers participated.

Last year, more than 180 of the government-operated enterprises either fulfilled their quotas early or surpassed them. Among these, the railroad system's production quota was fulfilled 31 days early, and all government-owned cotton mills were from 17 days ahead of schedule to the month of extra production over and above their entire year's quota. On 24 November 1950, the Peiping Glass and Cement Company completed its entire year's quota, its production being greater than total production under the Kuomintang's 4 years and 3 months of rule after the Japanese surrender.

During November, the Tsing-shan Electric Power Plant reduced its consumption of coal to 0.561 kilograms per kw-hr, approaching the standards in the Soviet Union for chain-stoker type furnaces. At the Chi-hsi Coal Mine in the Northeast, the average production was raised from 0.533 tons per man-day in October to 0.88 tons in November. Locomotive No 1157 of the Su-chia-t'un Machine Section of the Northeast Railways raised its total of loads pulled to 4,343 tons. At Plant No 2 of the government-owned Shanghai Cotton Textiles Company, production of 20-gauge yarn in a 20-hour day reached 1.2788 pounds per spindle. At Plant No 1 of the Shanghai Steel Company, the open-hearth furnace went past the 400 mark (that is, it has produced over 400 batches of steel without being rebuilt).

PEIPING INDUSTRY INCREASES IN 1950 -- Hong Kong, Wen Hui Pao, 19 Jan 51

Peiping, 18 January, (Hsin-hua) -- In 1950, Peiping private industrial and commercial concerns made an outstanding recovery and development, as compared with 1949. According to data of the Municipal Bureau of Commerce and Industry, during last year 4,981 new private industries were established (including handicrafts in general and special types), and 1,552 went out of business, the net increase for the year being 3,429 over 1949. The number of commercial firms in 1950 was 9,973, and the number that failed was 3,258, the net increase over 1949 being 715. Not included are 56 applications for reopening of business.

A study of the production of some of the important industries reveals that recovery and development of the city's privately owned enterprises is outstanding. Compared with 1949, flour milling increased 1.08 times, cotton-cloth production 63.1 percent, and stocking production 1.25 times (including some publicly owned factories).

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CHARACTERS

1. 鄂 南
2. 大 治
3. 利 濟
4. 既 濟
5. 下 攝
6. 湘 煤

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